the Libyan people, and whom the Libyan people only suffered from, becoming isolated from the rest of the world.

He spoke of the United States and the Pan Am 103 bombing. He said it is a part of history that they want to put behind them after I had said in my speech that we were happy that the Libyans had admitted to that bombing and being responsible for it. We told them that we would never forgive nor forget the actions of their country, but here was Moammar Gaddafi changing not for the international community, but in front of his own people saying it was time for Libya to renounce weapons of mass destruction, and calling for complete and total transparency, calling for other terrorist nations to abandon their weapons of mass destruction, telling them that it is no longer a valid position for countries to take, to encourage and support terrorism throughout the world.

Then he said about the United States, the United States does not want to bomb Libya. We are not Libya's enemies. If we wanted to take over their country, we would have done that 27 years ago when they asked us to get out of the military bases we had in their country. He said to his people, America did not fight, they simply left our country as our friends. He said it was only in recent times that we have become an enemy, and he said no longer will Libya be an enemy of the United States; Libya wants to return, to become a friend, they want to attempt as much as possible to join the family of nations and join those multinational groups in Europe and around the world. They want to become a part of arms control regimes. He even agreed, as I met with the Gaddafi Foundation, that they should look to rejoin efforts like the Vienna Conference that oversees the Helsinki final act guaranteeing basic human rights for all citizens. We talked about human rights, and the fact that Libya was now on a course to set out for their people an effort to clean up the human rights records of the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, this speech was not to the world community. The external media was not invited. It was broadcast live throughout Libya. Every television in Libya had this proceeding on for 90 minutes in front of 600 delegates, 100 nations and 7 Members of Congress. Moammar Gaddafi issued the message to the people of the world that Libya had changed dramatically and completely, that Libya was ready now to begin a new chapter.

He was very thankful that our delegation was there because he said it showed the Libyan people that America was ready to respond. Senator BIDEN's speech today will reinforce that. I congratulate my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who traveled to Libya. We will be putting a complete report into every Member's office before the end of this week.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. LEWIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

SCIENCE INVESTIGATES HUMAN CONTRIBUTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a few comments this evening on an issue that remains somewhat controversial. The issue is climate change. Is the Earth warming, and is there such a thing as global warming?

I would like to present a few findings affirmed by National Academy of Science, at the request of George Bush, and which the American Geophysical Union also agrees with.

Basically the conclusion of the scientific community is that the Earth has been warming for the last 10,000 years. We left the Ice Age, and for the last 10,000 years, the Earth on average has been warming 1 degree centigrade every 1,000 years, and this is detectable through various tree rings, ice cores and a number of other techniques used to determine the kind of climate we have had over the past 400,000 years. But the last 10,000 years, the trend is the natural range of fluctuation, it is a little warmer 1 year, a little colder the next year, but the natural range of fluctuation clearly shows that we have been in a warming trend over the past 10,000 years about 1 degree centigrade every 1,000 years.

What we have seen in the last 100 to 150 years is that natural range of fluctuation appears to have abruptly changed. The question is that abrupt change, which actually is a jump in surface warming, is that a natural fluctuation or is it as a result of mankind burning fossil fuel and adding greenhouse gases to the environment.

What I am going to show tonight is the fluctuation that we have seen, the abrupt fluctuation, is not a natural fluctuation. If it is not a natural fluctuation, the environmental variables from this point on are not going to be predictable as far as the climate and the weather is concerned.

Mr. Speaker, this chart has two parts to this graph. The first part, which is the color gray, deals with the computer models that are telling us something about the climate and how it has changed over the past 100 years. One part of this chart shows the input in the model. The other part of the chart, the color red, shows actual observations on the ground where you go out and you actually take temperatures all around the globe. The first part of the chart, the gray line, is what you put into the computer. The second part is what you actually observe. There are three charts up here.

The first chart deals with the natural fluctuation in the climate over the last 150 years with solar energy, with ocean currents, with volcanoes, with a number of things that have caused the climate to change, the geologic forces which have caused the climate to change over the last thousand years. We see if we just take the variables in the natural forcing, the climate will stay fairly steady. In other words, there would be no increase in the last 150 years. The actual temperature, though, shows that there has been an increase over the last 150 years. So there is a question, where is the increase in temperature coming from?

The next chart shows only measuring human activity, anthropogenic forcing only. That means we only measure the kind of temperature increase we would get from burning fossil fuel or cutting down a forest or a variety of other things. When we do that, we show that the temperature, as we see over here, is the same. There is an abrupt increase in the temperature.

The third chart shows the natural fluctuation or the natural increase in temperature that we have seen over 10,000 years, but it also shows mixed in with that if we add to that natural increase, if we add human activity, we see that the blend shows that there has been about a 1 degree temperature rise in the last 150 years.

□ 1845

You cannot account for the increase in temperature over the last 150 years with just natural forces but you can account for it when you add in human activity.

Those are just a few interesting facts, Mr. Speaker, I thought that the Members would like to know.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEARCE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HENSARLING) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HENSARLING addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)